EXECUTION OF A FRATRICIDE.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY AT ANGELICA

David H. Carpenter Executed for the Murder of His Brother.

Anomaca, Aileghany Co., N. Y., April 16, 1869. Anom.ic., Allegnany Co., N. Y., April 16, 1890.

The execution of David H. Carpenter for the murder of his brother, Richard Ellison Carpenter, in September of last year, took place here (at Angelica) to-day, and the circumstances that an execution is a sight which the rural population of this district have not often an opportunity of beholding, and that the murderer and his victim were well known to large numbers of people in this region, had the effect of bringing large numbers to the scene. The narticulars of the large numbers to the scene. The particulars of the fratricidal deed that brought David H. Carpenter to the scaffold are familiar to the people of Alleghany county, but the murder did not at the time excite on general attention. The crime was one commit moral tone on the part of the miserable fratricide, if it tion among the rural population of this region. No human eye beheld the brutal deed, and had not the victim been found while yet alive it would have been extremely difficult to have produced circumstantial evidence sufficient to convict the murderer.

DISCOVERY OF THE MURDER. On the evening of the 25th of September, 1868, Judson Carpenter, a young man twenty-three years of age, who resided with his uncle, Richard Ellison Carpenter, at West Almond, near Angelica, saw his cle and father return home together from a political meeting at Angelica. They seemed on their usually good terms, and there was nothing in the manner of either to indicate that there had been any after their return Judson Carpenter, the son, paid a resided at a little distance from the Carpenters, and returned between half-past nine and ten o'clock on he same night. As he was about to open the door of his uncle's house he beheld the somewhat unusua sight of a light moving near a house occupied by a family named Commons. He had litted the latch of the door and was standing with the door partly open when he heard a noise in his uncle's (Richard Ellison Carpenter) room. At first he paid little attention to this noise, and stood still watching the light, which seemed to be coming in his direction, when a louder noise, and one that in his direction, when a louder noise, and one that indicated something unusual in his uncle's room, caused him to enter the house to see what was the cause of the noise. A door leading from the kitchen into his uncle's room was open. The young man passed into the room, and, by the light of the moon, which was shiming in through the window, beheld his uncle lying on the floor and rolling about as if in great agony. Going up to him he asked him what was the matter, and his uncle replied, "Uncle Hote has shot me and I am dying." "Hote" was the name by which the young man's father David H. Carpenter) was generally known. Judson Carpenter had no light, nor does there seem to have been many facilities for obtaining one. He left the room, and going to the door of the house found that the light which he had first seen in the direction of Commons' house had approached his uncle's. Believing that he discerned the figures of men he called out several times, "Come in, come in, he is dying." He men crossed the fence, and, preceded by the young man, passed with the light into the room where the wounded man was lying. Again the dying man said, in the hearing of his nephew and of the two men, James and William Commons, "Uncle Hote has shot me and I am dying." A doctor was sent for, and while Judson Carpenter, and one of the Commonses remained with Richard Ellison Carpenter, the former saw his father, David H. Carpenter, in the kitchen looking intently into the room where his brother lay bleeding and dying. By the time the doctor had arrived the wounded man was corpse. His manderry who had arrived on the scene. He made not a single answer in reply to his son and by several neighbors who had arrived on the scene. He made not a single answer in reply to his son's questions regarding the shocking deed which had just been discovered. That night the murderer went to bed and slept as usual, watched by his son and by several neighbors who had arrived on the scene. He made not a single answer in reply to his son's questions regarding the something unusual in his uncle's room,

ing morning the fratricide was arresied.

THE TRIAL—REVELATION OF ATROCIOUS INGRATITUPE.

The trial took piace on the 25th of February, at Belmont Court House, Alleghany county, before Judge Lamont. The testimony detailed the discovery of the murder as already related. It was shown in addition that the murderer, David H. Carpenter's house, for hearly a year, and that the brother's house, for hearly a year, and that the brother's house, for hearly a year, and that the brother's house, for hearly a year, and that the brother's house, for hearly a year, and that the brother's house, for hearly a year, and that the brother's house, for hearly a year, and that the brother's house, for hearly a year, and that the brother's house, for hearly a year, and that the brother was trying to injure him. There had been no serious difficulty believen them. There had been no serious difficulty believen them, so far as known, and it seems that the murder had always been kindly treated, having liftle to do and being allowed to make his brother's house had always been kindly treated, having liftle to do and being allowed to make his brother's house, of his wife for a considerable time. The prisoner's son and the two Commonoses testified to the fact that the poor viciling of his brother's matice had several times used the words "Uncle Hote has shot me, and I am dying." It was also shown that a louded pistol which has for some time past hung in the prisoner's room could not be found there after the murder. It was sobsequently found in the room of Judson Carpenter. The bullet from it which had caused the words "Uncle Hote has shot me, and I am dying." It was also shown that a louded pistol which has for some time past hung in the prisoner's room could not be found there after the murder. It was sobsequently found in the room of Judson Carpenter. The bullet from it which had caused the words "Uncle Hote has been shot. The only other evidence of any haportance addition of the part of the murderer to spread a false in part of the murde on the true showed an attempt on the part of the minderer to spread a false impression regarding the cause of his brother's death. Between half-past ten and cieven on the night of the murder the family of the Commonses were awakened by hearing knocking at their door. One of them went down stairs, and, finding David H. Carpenier there, inquired what was the matter. He replied that he wanted them to come and help, as there were robbers at his house; the rebisers, he said, had shot his brother and tried to shoot him. He told the Commonses they had bettersome prepared, as the robbers were still there. Two of the family took a lantern and went towards Carpenter's house. It was the light from this lantern that had attracted the attention of the young min. Judson Carpenter, just before he discovered that his uncle had been shot. These were all the circumstances known in connection with this unnatural and seemingly unprovoked fauteer.

discovered that his uncle had been snot. These were all the circumstances known in connection with this immatural and seemingly unprovoked laurier.

An attempt to prove the moral insanity of the prisoner failed, the medical testimony showing that there was no ground for such a supposition. The case in behalf of the prisoner was closed by A. P. Laning, and the case for the people submitted to the jury by Mr. M. B. Chaptain, Attorney General of the State. Rotting at eleven in the morning, to consider their verdict, the jury at six o'clock in the evening of the same day returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner was sentenced to be hung on the leth of April.

EXECUTION OF THE FRATRICIPE.

Since the sontence of the prisoner an attempt has been made, as is becoming so usual, even in the case of the most atroclous murderers, to othat a commutation of the death sentence to one of imprisonment. The Governor, however, declined to interfary in the course of the law, seeing no mitigating circumstances. A brother's life had been taken, and, according to the evidence, the murderer had been the kindly treated guest of that brother.

A peculiarly stolid bearing and a seeming disregard alike for the fearful crime he had committed and for the death he himself must soon surfer on the scandod had characterized the murderer until recently. A few weeks ago he for the first time began to exhibit any signs that he felt any removae for this crime. Of late he had prepared himself for the fate which he saw was inevitable, but his religious sentiments were not very deep, and had been little brought into exercise until his fool crime consigned him to a murderer's doom. To-day, as the hour appointed for the execution arrived, large numbers of people had congregated around the court yard of the prison, cager to get a view of the execution, which was appointed to take place between eleven o'clock A. M. and one o'clock P. M. The prisoner stept well during the night and betrayed no great fread or death. At an earl

[From the Savannah Advertiser, April 13.]

From a private letter received in this city yesterday we learn that since the 2d inst. four expeditions have left the Florida coast for Cuba. The Foam took out about 150 men under Colonet Thornton, the Bertie about the same number under Captain Broughton, and another vessel took sixty-five men under Captain Jacobi. All of these parties are under the command of Major Hamilton, who, however, did not sail on the Foam, his health not permitting, as he has not yet recovered from the injuries received from a Failroad accident some weeks since. Major Hamilton has gone to New Orleans to attend to matters connected with the Cuban movement, and will, probably, de the cause far more good in sending forward men and material than he could have done by going in person in his present condition of health.

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN. THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Crown Source. (From the Toronto (Canada) Gazette—British Crown

organ in British North America—April 13.] Senator Sumner evidently knows, from long experience, the exact amount of "bunkum" and "dap doodle" which his countrymen can swallow with impunity, and presumed upon it in the speech on the Alabama claims treaty, which he made with great success in the United States Senate on Tuesday. The rather rough and brief synopsis of his remarks, which leaked out through the closed doors of the Senate chamber, do not define the stand he has taken in a very satisfactory manner; but from the general tenor of what was communicated to the press, in order to fire the Northern heart, it is easy to discover that he endersed the furious, uncompromising, absurd policy advocated by such reckless journals as the New York Herald, and that if a compromise is ever brough about through the offices of any American or other statesman, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relalations, although usually, and as he should be, reflective and cool-headed, will not be a party thereto. which his countrymen can swallow with

Some of the charges in his long indictment are so abourd that they would never be preferred in any state paper from the hand of any statesman who has the remotest conception of the duties of international comity. Mr. Summer, of course, knew this, but he none the less pressured upon the ignorance of his anditors and the gross guilibility of a nation which has always refused to think for itself, and the content of the course of the and the synoges one before us contains anything like and the synoges now before us contains anything like a correct version of his views; but on one or two points Mr. Summer is only consistent. Several years ago, at popular meetings, not in his place in the Senate, he denounced Engiand for issuing a proclamation of neutrality and conceding belligerent rights to the Southern insurgents, as well as for the blockade running proclivities of some of her daring, hardy adventurers; but no sensible man, no one at all acquainted with the views of oven the American ever a summer of the American ever a summer of the administration. Wheaton, the standard American authority, is directly opposed to Mr. Summer in his present capacity as the mouthwisee of the administration. Wheaton, the standard American authority, is directly opposed by the risk which the parties to it incur; holding further that no State has a right to institute a block ade unless it makes it effective: and on the other point raised by Mr. Summer, that a State has an inherent right to define the relations towards another, and decide whether it shall remain neutral or otherwise in any contest between any two Powers or wise in any contest between any two Powers or wise in any contest between any two Powers or the state by taking part in the contest now going on in Cuba. Ah, but, says Mr. Sumner, the South was in a state of rebellion against a sovereing Power, with which you were on riendly terms, and yet you hastened to recognize the rebeits as belligerents, and thereby give them a status which they only his charts and international

taken for years in our foreign relations. It is the rejection of what is proposed as a settlement of outstanding questions of the most triviating kind, between two Fowers which are both as jealous of honor as they are desirous of peace, and under cremstances which seem to make the present renews left open are to the last degree dangerous. No man can say to what the rejection of a proposed settlement in such a case may not lead, and we can well understand therefore the painful anxiety with which a thoughtful statesman must approach the duty of advising such a step.

As we took occasion, however, to declare when the convention was first made public, the proposed settlement offers a choice of evits which leaves no doubt as to the expeliency of rejecting it. English writers and speakers assure us that the temper of their people on this subject is not understood in America. This may well be, and it is, on the other hand, absolutely certain that the temper of the American people is not understood by them. Indeed, it is probably less understood now than over, since the exuberant foilies of the minister whom we unfortunately charged with the negotiation of this very treaty. On both sides, then, the negotiation has proceeded in inguorance of the true character of the grievances between the two nations and of the remedies necessary for their thorough removal. Can it be doubted that a settlement of this sort, which simply assumes to enforce silence hereafter and yet leaves the root of bitterness untouched, must finally have proved unable to accomplish its purpose? The convention as negotiated might have ended formal applications for redress for the time; but on this side at least it would have marked the beginning of a concentration of wounded pride and unsatisfied ense of injury which would have sought and at has found, beyond and hence are ignored by the other, the international controversy is not ripe for adjustment, whatever the state of the loditribuse claims.

Mr. Sumner's purposes in undertaking the thorough explan herself can better afford it than to commit herself to a settlement which excludes from consideration the insuit to national sovereignty, and seeks to raise some inconsiderable individual losses above their true rank as the symbol of a great international wrong, and to represent them as its very substance

Ex-Governor Harriman's Reward,—Waiter Har-riman has been appointed Navai Officer at Boston. He struck for the London Consulate, worth \$15,000 a year, and it is said that Washburn, during his four days' occupancy of the State Department, promised it to him. But whon Fish came in, Harri-man was quickly snuffed out. But the office he got it a very good one, worth about \$5,000 a year, with little to do.—Concord (N. H.) Patriol, April 14.

me of the American Armament in th Gulf-Prospect of Stirring Times Aroun Cuba-List of Our War Vessels and Thei

awakened to the necessity of immediate action in the Gulf for the protection of American rights and interests and the henor of our fing. The outrages of the Spaniards become to numer-ous and their conduct so insolent, that ous and their conduct so insolent, that meek submission could no longer be practiced, and even somewhat timorous Secretary of State Pish is now reported to be in full accord with the resolute spirit shown by the President and the rest of his advisers, and inspired by an indignant people. The first symptoms of the desire of the administration to maintain our national rights wherever the American has note over an American vessel, and wherever a citizen of the United States may sojourn in lawful pursuits, are pointing in the direction of the North Atlantic squadron, which is being enforced by a number of additional vessels, now under orders for the sea and being fitted up to join the fleet of Rear Admiral Hoff on the coast of

NAVY.

The present commander of the North Atlantic squadron was born in Pennsylvania during the early part of the present century, and is now about sixty years of age. His parents moving to South Carolina that State to the naval service, and on the 28th of October, 1823, he was commissioned a midshipman and soon after assigned to the West India squadron serving in the Brandywine, Constitution and othe vessels until March 3, 1831, when he was promoteto the rank of lieutenaut, and as such board the frigate Potomac until 1835, when he was placed on waiting orders for a time and afterwards ordered to duty as recruiting officer for the Brazilian squadron, to which he was subsequently assigned on board the Independence dine-of-battl

on board the Independence ilno-of-battle ship, of fifty-four guns. On being detached from this vessel he was on leave and "watting orders" for some months, when he was ordered to the frigate Savannah (1842), the storeship Relief (1844), and the frigate St. Lawrence (1849). On the 29th of November, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and as such commanded the frigate Independence, astop John Adams, and the receiving ship Philadelphia. In 1860 he was commissioned a captain and placed in command of the Lancaster, then attached to the Pacific squadron. On the 18th of July, 1862, he was promoted to Commodore, and during the war was on shore duty at Philadelphia. On the 18th of April, 1867, he received the commission of Rear Admiral, which he now holds, and in 1898 was placed in command of the North Atlantic squadron. It will be seen from the foregoing that Admiral Hoff did not participate in any of the numerous naval engagements of the rebellion. His total term in the service has been forty-five years, five months and nineteen days, of which over sixteen years have been spent at sea.

The staff of the Rear Admiral is composed of the following officers:—

Freet (Inpicam—Commander J. C. P. De Krafft.

The start of two reservances following officers:

— Fieet Captain—Commander J. C. P. De Krafft.

Fieet Captain—Commander J. C. P. De Krafft.

Fieet Captain of Marines—H. A. Shock.

Fleet Captain of Marines—H. A. Bartlett.

The vessels of the squadron commanded by I.

Admiral Hoff are:

— CONTOCCOOK.

CONTOCOOK.

This is the flagship carrying the pennant of the admiral commanding. She is a second rate screw propeller of 2,348 tons (old tonnage, established July 1, 1837), or 1,448 new tonnage, and carries thirteen guns. Her officers are:

sor), or , ver defended on the control of the contr F. Wilde.

Midshipmen—Charles W. Jarboe, James D. Adams, Hamilton M. Taliman.

Assistant Surgeons—George S. Culbreth, Joseph C. Ayres.

Paymaster—James D. Murray, (also fleet paymas-

er). First Assistant Engineers-O. H. Lackey, H. D. First Assistant Engineers—O. H. Lackey, H. D. McEwen.
Second Assistant Engineers—J. E. Watts, T. Cooke.
Third Assistant Engineer—C. W. Rae.
Cadet Engineers—C. P. Howell and J. Steel.
Chaplain—James J. Kane.
Second Leutenant of Marines—A. L. Watson.
Boatsvean—A. M. Vomeroy.
Gunner—James Hayes.
Carpenter—G. E. Anderson.
Saitmaker—N. Lynch.
This is a third rate wooden screw propeller of 809
old (and 508 new) tonnage, mounting three heavy
guns. Her officers are:—
Commander—T. S. Fillebrown.
Lieutenant Commander—R. K. Duer.
Masters—H. W. Gwinner, G. B. Livingston, W. H.
Webb and W. C. Gibson.
G. J. Harris, N. Anderson

Webb and W. C. Gibson. Mates—W. H. Robinson, G. J. Harris, N. Anderson

Webb and W. C. Gibson.

Mates—W. H. Robinson, G. J. Harris, N. Anderson and C. F. Brain.

Surgeon—A. S. Oberley.

Passed Assistant Fuymaster—T. S. Thompson.

Second Lieutenant Marines—L. R. Hammersley.

First Assistant Engineers—J. T. Hawkins and N. P. Towne.

Second Assistant Engineers—M. N. Knowiton and P. J. Langer.

Third Assistant Engineer—H. Spear.

Bostroatis—John Smith.

Curpenter—John McFarlane.

The Gettysburg is a wooden paddie-wheel steamer of 726 (old) tons (715 new), and her armament consists of nine heavy guns. Her officers are:—

Commander—John Irwin.

Lieutenant—J. K. Winn.

Ensigne—S. M. Ackiey, H. C. English.

Midshipmen—J. B. Smith and J. D. Adams.

First Assistant Engineers—H. C. McIvaline and D. Jones.

Second Assistant Engineers—T. W. Rae, D. M. Ful-

Second Assistant Engineers—T. W. Rae, D. M. Ful-mer and W. E. Sibley.

mer and W. E. sibley.

THE YANTIC.

The Yantic is a scrow propeller of the fourth class, carrying seven large guts, with 593 tons (old tonnage) and 410 men. She is officered as follows:—

Commander—Trevett Abbott.

Leutwant Commander—Henry C. Tallman.

Lieutenant—Edwin White.

Masters—F. W. Earber and Wallace Graham.

Ensign—F. W. Crocker.

Midshipnan—T. M. Deiano.

Acting Assistant Surgeon—J. D. Smith.

Passed Assistant Paymasier—J. R. Carmody.

First Assistant Engineer—G. D. Emmens.

Scond Assistant Engineer—W. S. Moore.

This vessel is a wooden screw steamer of the fourth rate, of 563 tons (old) for 410 new) and carries four guns. The following are her officers:—

Lieutenant Commander—T. O. Seifridge, commanding.

Lieutenant Commander—E. T. Browe.

Lieutenant Commander—E. T. Brower.
Lieutenant Commander—E. T. Brower.
Lieutenant Commander—E. T. Brower.
Lieutenants—A. G. Caldwell and G. C. Schultze.
Master—R. D. Hitchook.
Ensign—J. C. Soley.
Pussed Assistant Surgeon—C. L. Green.
Assistant Pugmaster—J. P. Loomis.
First Assistant Engineer—T. M. Dukeheart.
Socond Assistant Engineer—J. Van Hovenberg, L.
T. Safford and J. Eatwistle.
THE PENOBSCOT.
This is also a fourth rate screw propeller, carrying nine guns and measuring 507 tons old tonnage, or 327 new. The following are her officers:—
Lieutenant Commander—T. H. Eastman, commanding.

nine guns and measuring 507 tons old tonnage, or 327 new. The following are her officers:—
Lieutenant Commander—T. H. Eastman, commanding.
Lieutenant Commander—F. J. Naile.
Muster—Thomas Nelson.
Mushipmen—J. B. House, A. H. Parsons, W. C. Strong and F. J. Drake.
Assistant Surgeon—L. S. Pitcher.
Assistant Surgeon—L. S. Pitcher.
Assistant Engineer—G. W. Meilville.
Second Assistant Engineer—H. S. Ross and A. C. Engard.
Acting Third Assistant Engineers—W. McFaul and E. McElwell.
The REINFORCEMENTS.
The above were all the vessels heretofore composing the North Atlantic squadron doing duty in the Gulf, and particularity in Cuban waters. It being found that a greater display of force is required, as well as a larger number of vessels, to insure that full regard for the rights of our country which we are entitled to demand and exact, a number of other vessels have lately been put in commission and ordered to join the fleet of Rear Admiral Hoff. These are:—
CONVERTS GALENA.
The corvette Galena is a third class screw vessel, of

These are:—

CORVETTE GALENA.

The corvette Galena is a third class screw vessel, of 514 tons, and mounts eight guns. She is now fitting out at Portsmouth. The following is a list of her officers:—

Commander—A. W. Johnson.

Lieutenant Commander—Charles O'Neill.

Lieutenants—E. M. Steadman and George W. Pigman.

Masters-W. B. Newman, J. E. Jones and W. T. Masters—W. B. Newman, J. E. Jones and W. T. Buck.

Assistant Surgeon—R. A. Marvin.

Passed Assistant Paymaster—H. T. Wright.

Engineers—First Assistant, E. Lams; Second Assistants, A. B. Butes, Robert B. Hime; Third Assistant, J. A. Deaver.

The Seminole is a third class scre

The Seminole is a third class screw steamer of 550 tone, carries eight guns and is now fitting out at the losson Navy Yard. The following is a list of her officers:—

Commander—E. R. Owen,
Lieutenant Commander—C. E. Clark,
Lieutenants—S. H. Baker, E. S. Keyser,
Masters—W. H. Brice, E. T. Strong, E., W. Watson,
Passed Assistant Pagmaster—J. Lindsey,
Engineers—Chief, P. Inch; Second Assistants, W.
C. Muaroe, J. A. B. Smith; Third Assistant, C. H.
Manning.

Manning.

IRON-CLAD SAUGUS.

The Saugus is a double turreted iron-clad of the monitor pattern, of 550 tons, new measurement, or 1,034 tons, old measurement. Size is now fitting.

out at Washington, D. C. The following is a list of

Commander—Joseph W. Fyffe.
Lieutenant—Charles A. Schecky.
Master—John A. Vaughan.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—William S. Fort.
Assistant Paymaster—Alired J. Greely.
Engineers—John H. Long, Cipriano Andrade and
Edward Cheney.

Edward Cheney.

THE MOSHOLU.

This is a screw propeller of the second rate, is measured at the old measurement at 2,348 tons (1,448 new tonnage), carries thirteen guns and is now being fitted out for active service at the Brookinn Navy Yard. It is presumed that due is also ordered to join the Guif squadron.

"HIE SABINE is also being put in necessary trim for sea service, and the kind of service which is expected of her will probably be that of a storeship to the fleet now organizing and concentrating on the oceanic high road from New York to New Orleans. The Sabine is an old class frigate of the second rate, of 1,728 tons, carrying thirty-four guns, of the usual calibre in that class of vessels.

RECAPITULATION.

THE VOICE OF THE PROPLE.

An Old Dodge Revived.

A gentleman residing in Ninth street informs us that while sick at home one day last week a fellow called at the house claiming the right to inspect the building for the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company.
As this is a marine and not a fire insurance company, the trick was at once exposed, though had the fadies of the house been alone at home it might perhaps have succeeded.

Fashionable Sunuggling.

X. complains bitterly of the inefficiency of Custom House officers in inspecting the baggage of passengers on steamers from Europe, especially from France. Every trunk, says our informant, is filled with goods to large amounts, for which no duties are paid, to the detriment of the Treasury and of the merchants of this country, who pay the duty on their imported merchandise. "Raising the lid of a trunk and looking at the contents without touching an article may be, and probably is, a profitable operation for the inspectors of customs, but of little benefit to the Treasury. Let it be stopped."

Juvenile Clab Rooms.
"Citizens of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first wards" call our attention to the many club rooms kept by boys in wretched basements on Second avenue, between Twenty-third and Forty-Second avenue, between Twenty-third and Fortysecond streets. These boys are said to be vicious
and deprayed and have no means of support except
what they get by stealing. Whenever detected in
a criminal act they run to these rooms, either hide
themselves or change their clothing and thus in
most cases defy identification. Our correspondents
declare that if the authorities do not make efforts to
break up these unlawful organizations it will be the
duty of the citizens themselves to interfere and
to inflict the severest punishment within their
power.

Employment Agency. A gentleman lately arrived in this city in search of employment as clerk or bookkeeper, writes a lengthy and detailed account of how he was swindled out of three dollars and a week's time by an agent located somewhere not a hundred miles from 259 Broadway. The practices of these agencies have been referred to publicly so often that it is needless to give Mr. 8.'s letter in full and quite sufficient to warn all seekers for employment to give all the agents a very wide berth.

Something for the Officers at Castle Garden plaint. A party of twenty-five laborers had been engaged at Castle Garden, in this city, to be trans-shipped to Norwalk, there to supply the same num-ber of other workmen, who had struck for higher wages. They were all Germans, unable to speak English, except one. Being placed on board of a propeller, they were left without food or any provi-sion for bedding, and the same carelessness was shown them at Norwalk, where they were walking the town all night, unable to obtain accommodation for sleep or even a meal. The officers at Castle Gar-den should be careful whither they allow immigrants under their charge to be sent and how they are to be provided for.

How to Prevent Hydrophobia. Dr. Alfred Holloway, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, writes us from Mount Brydges, Ontario, Dominion of Canada, that hydrophobia, or seasons, or want of water, but simply because there are so few slots kept. Where dogs wander free, as in Turkey and Australia, the disease of hydrophobia is totally unknown. What makes the matter worse is that sluts are taxed double what dogs are. The doctor says that all the carnivora when confined away from their mates are subject to hydrophobia.

A Call on Mr. Bergh.

Coenties and the other slips down town, where there are ruts that a horse and wagon can be buried in, and he desires to call Mr. Bergh's attention to this, so that some relief may be obtained through his aid for trucknen and cartmen.

Non-Residents and the Markets. As the statement has been made in the Legislature in aid of the bill now pending to prohibit the letting of stails in the markets to persons not residents of this State, that these men pay no taxes, whatever in this State, it is but proper to allow a hearing to one this State, it is one proper to ascend this stall in West of this class of market men, having his stall in West Washington Market, who encloses his tax receipt, showing the amount of his tax for the past year showing the amount of his tax for the past year. collection of arrears of personal taxes, to have been over \$113, which tax has been assessed and collected under section one of chapter thirty-seven of the laws of 1855, reading as follows:—

New 101 1850, regaining its follows:—
SECTION I. All persons and associations doing business it the State of New York as merchants, bankers or otherwise either as principals or partners, whether special or otherwise and not residents of this State, shall be assessed and taxed or all sums invested in any manner in said business the same as if they were residents of this State; and said taxes shall be collected from the property of the firms, persons or associations to which they severally belong.

The Cooper Institute Reading Room. "Manners" is quite angered at what he claims to have been rude conduct towards him on the part of the lady in charge of Cooper Institute reading room He says that while he was conversing with a friend in a subdued whisper he was put to silence by a "perfect tirade of abuse" from the lady. Possibly, being nimself the subject of her strictures, our correspondent is somewhat exaggerating the circumstances, and although the young lady may spend some time in chatting with the policeman on duty "Manners" falls to prove that it is against the rules of the institute.

THE NEW MINISTER TO BELGIUM.

[From the Chicago Republican, April 14.]

The appointment of J. R. Jones, Esq., of this city, as Minister 16 Belgium, is a nandsome testimonial paid by President Grant to one of his carliest and most trusted Illianois friends, a relation that began in Galena years ago. As if to justify most strikingly the selection, this is the second time that an Illinois President has given the same direction to substantial marks of favor, Mr. Lincoln, among his earliest appointments, having given him the United States Marshalship in this city, a position he has held most acceptably to the public and to the advantage of the public service for the past eight years. In that time Mr. Jones has become thoroughly identified with Chicago and goes abrond about as vivid an instance of Chicago on the brain as has ever been exported. He does not belong to that stamp of American citizens whose heads are likely to be turned with the ways of the Old World. He will belong to the very desirable class of our representative men alroad, who leave behind a country good enough for them and theirs. His Chicago friends will follow with good wishes his voyage, so the NEW CONSUL GENERAL TO CUBA.

THE NEW CONSUL GENERAL TO CUBA. [From the Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Journal, April 14.]

[From the Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Journal, April 14.]
The telegraph announces the nomination of Hon.
W. A. Dart as Consul General to the British American Provinces. Mr. Dart is a resident of Potsdam, in
this county. At the commencement of Mr. Lincoln',
term he was appointed District Attorney for the
Northern district of New York, and served with
ability. He was removed by Andrew Johnson, to
make room for some one who preferred place to
principle. He represented this district in the State
senate in 1856-51. This appointment is an acknowledgment of the claims of St. Lawrence to consider
auton from a republican administration.

HANDSOME GIFT.—A number of buildings, costing many thousands of dollars, are being erected in George street in this city by Mr. Joseph E. Shemled, which he designs presenting in trust to Trinity church. Mr. Shemled, seeing the need of better accommodations for the aged indies at the Trinity Church Home and for a parish school, purchased the site of the present buildings, and last season caused to be removed the old structures on the ground and commenced the erection of a home for aged ladies, a chapel, a rectory and two large, first class tenement houses, which are designed to be rented, and the avails are to be used to derray the current expenses of the school, rectory and home. The buildings altogether cost over \$100,000, the lot cost about \$15,000, so that the curre gift is vained at about \$120,000. The gift is truly a munificent one, which must add no little to the national reputation for noble beneficence which the donor, by his previous charities and endowments, has acquired.—New Haven Journal, April 15.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

ant change. The sales yesterday were light, com-prising New York improved property, a farm of fifty acres at Upper New Rochelle, N. Y., and a farm at Huntington, L. L., of sixty acres.

story brick house and lot, No 252 E 38th st, near 2d av.

Real Estate Notes. The following are the principal transfers recently de at Newburg, N. Y .:-

Thomas George, County Judge, to James W. Taylor, residence, 182 Grand street, for \$25,00s.

O. C. Smith, residence corner of Liberty and Parrington streets, with lot, 125x200, to James Pullagur. rington streets, with 10t, 125,250, we same a realist of \$20,000.

J. B. J. Penton, residence 250 Liberty street, to Edward Haigh, for \$13,000.

Official Transfers of Real Estate Vesterday.

Houston I, East, No 676, 5 years, per anm.

Wooster St, No 526, 5 years, per anm.

Sth st, West, No 516, 5 years, per anm.

Sth st, West, No 546, 5 years, per anm.

Sth st, West, No 546, 5 years, per anm.

Sth st, No 286, 2 years, per anm.

Sth st, No 286, 2 years, per anm.

Atlantic st, s s, 116 ft e of Clinton st, 25:260.

Baile st, s s, 350 ft w of Classon av, 69:134.

Beile st, s s, 350 ft w of Classon av, 69:134.

Beile st, s s, 150 ft s of Willoughby st, 29:2100.

Calyer and Orchard sts, n w corner, 25:100.

Carroll st, s s, 44.7 ft of n Bond st, 20.1258.65:20:206.

Carroll st, s s, 46.7 ft of n Bond st, 20.1258.65:20:206.

Clinton st, s s, 60 ft s of Carroll st, 29:20.

Dean st, n s, 178.2 ft e of Smith st, 20.16:100.

Degraw st, n s, 235 ft w of Hoyt st, 20:100.

Degraw st, n s, 235 ft w of Hoyt st, 20:100.

Delmonto place, s s, 57:2 ft s of Flushing av, 54:20.5x.

Delmonico place and Flushing av, s e cor, 61.2x39x6.7 x-157 fushing av, s.s., 61.2 ft e of Delmonico place, 105.8x92 x57.5x33.3x30.1 Jushing av and Tompkins av, s.w. cor. 184.8x214.8x Douglass at, s., ber Court and Smith sis, 25x100

Louglass at, s., ber Court and Smith sis, 25x100

Louglass at, s., ber Court and Smith sis, 25x100

Livingston at, s., 25x10 at of Quion at, 21,2x25

Livingston at, s., 25x10 at of Quion at, 21,2x25

Livingston at, s., 25x10 at of Smith at, 25x100

Livingston at, s., 35x10 at of Smith at, 25x100

Livingston at, s., 35x10 at of Smith at, 25x100

Livingston at, s., 35x10 at of North at dat, 18x100

Lordmer at, w., 35x, 6t at of North at dat, 18x100

Lordmer at, w., 35x, 6t at of North at dat, 18x100

Lordmer at, s., 35x10 at of North at dat, 18x100

McDougall at, s., 35x10 at wo f Saratoga av, 25x100

McDougall at, s., 35x10 at wo f Northand av, 25x100

Morroe at, s., 27x5 it w of Northand av, 25x100

Morroe at, s., 27x5 it w of Northand av, 25x100

Morroe at, s., 42x5 it wo f Pearsall at, 20x100

Raymond at, e., 18x1 it n of Hanson place, 17x5:95, 1

Raymond at, e., 30t at of Marcy av, 20x100.

An Buren st. 24, 51 sof Graces av parently an error are the soft of Graces av 10 x100.

Warrou et a. 22, 91 s of Grand av 50 x100.

Warrou et a. 22, 91 s of Grand av 50 x100.

Willow place, e. 21, 110 s s of Grand av 50 x100.

Woodhulst, ns. 40 ft w of Hicks st. 20 x103, 30 x100.

21 st. e. 30, 61 s of South 85 h st. 18, 26 x 2.

North 20 st. ss. 30, 61 w of Graham av 20 x100.

North 24 st. ss. 25 ft w of Graham av 20 x100.

North 24 st and 7th st., s w corner, 50 x 10 x 100.

South 10th and 1st sis, n w corner, 30 x 100.

South 10th and 1st sis, n w corner, 30 x 100.

South 11th and 6th sts, s w corner, 30 x 100.

North 11th and 6th sts, sa w corner, 30 x 100.

Bushwick creek.

5th and North 12 sts, northerly cor, 150x-x | 9-10

-x150.

Same property, 1-10 sinare, Dec and Aug, 1968.

230

130 state property, 1-10 sinare, Dec and Aug, 1968.

230 state property, 1-10 sinare, Dec and Aug, 1968.

5.0.0

130 st. n w a, 150 st s of 4th w, 15:100.

130 st, n w a, 150 ft s of 4th w, 15:100.

131 st, n e s, 250 ft s of 5th w, 25:100.

132 st, n w a, 150 ft w of 5th w, 25:100.

133 st, n w a, 150 ft w of 5th w, 25:100.

134 st, n w a, 150 ft w of 5th w, 15:100.

135 st, n w, 7.7.6 ft c of 5th w, 15:100.

136 st w, n w, 150 ft w of 5th w, 15:100.

137 st, n w, 150 ft w of 5th w, 15:100.

138 st, n w, 150 ft w of 5th w, 15:100.

139 st, n w, 150 ft w of 5th w, 15:100.

140 st, n w, 150 ft w of 15 st of 5th w, 15:100.

140 st, n w, 150 ft w of 15 st of 5th w, 15:100.

140 st, n w, 150 ft w of 15 st of 15 s

Madison st, s s, indifferent locality, 25:210.

Main st, n s, indifferent locality, 25:210.

New st, s s, indifferent locality, 30:25.

New st, a s, indifferent locality, 30 ts front.

New st, a s, indifferent locality, 30 ts 1.

2 indefinitely located plots, 12.10 acres.

Thanks that it it lines out the state of the stat 1,000

Bergenwood av, adjoining Van Vorsts, 2.54 acres ()4 Singre)

Bergenwood av, adjoining Yan Voris, 2.54 acres (1/2

Bergenwood av, adjoining Van Voris, 2.54 acres (1/2

Bergenwood av, adjoining Van Voris, 2.54 acres (1/2

share). Piot adjoining Thos & Crippe', 5 acres.

#ARRIGOR.

th, corner of Somerset at, 25x105......

MEXICO.

The Vega Pronunciamento—Kidanpping on the Increase—The Coming Season of Congress—Mining Operations—General News.

Maxico, March 29, 1869.

It will be remembered that the leaders of the revo-

lution in the State of Sinaloa last year were Martinez who escaped to San Francisco, where he is supposed to be at present, Colonels Granadas and Toledo, both of whom are here in prison, and Adolfor Palacios, who has been imprisoned at Masalian. An extraorwho has been imprisoned at Masatian. An extraor-dinary reached this city last evening from the latter place, bringing the information that Palacies, who had escaped from prison, had made his appearance in Culiacan, where, having seduced a small military force, he proclaimed Placido Vega as Governor of the State of Smalos. It appears that the first set of Palacios was to make a demand for a loan of \$20,000 from the merchants and capitalists of Culiacan. He obtained one-half of that amount, creating the customary vexation and disturbance of commerce. Troops had left Mazatian and Durango, for the purpose of opposing this movement of Palacios, and with the expecta-tion of speedily effecting the same, together with the recapture of Palacios. It would seem that Sinaloa is again threatened from several directions. The press has been complaining that the disorders have become so scandalous in the Custom House of Mazatian that it was thought necessary to remove the officers and appoint new ones. Kidnapping had become so prevalent that special measures have been proposed and adopted for its suppression.

A paper of this capital, copying from another of Guanajuato, says:—"Affairs in this neighborhood

are growing worse. In Durango it is not believed this is Canto bimself that he occupies his time with evening parties, where he drinks more and more. Society may see how assassins are treated, who, by means of intrigue and fawning, even reach a high rank. Canto was the assassin, not only of the unfortunate General Patoni, but also of Joaquin Caballero, when he was Gefo of the unfortunate General Patoni, but also of Joaquin Cabailero, when he was Gefe Politico of San Miguel de Aliende. His trial, therefore, if we mistake not, took place in the supreme tribunal of justice in that State." Nowithstanding the above opinion, the frends of the supreme government represent that ample measures have been and are employed for the purpose of enforcing justice and the laws in this case. As to affairs in Tamaulipas, the Monitor gives a lat of 340 officers and solitiers of the government and of the revolutionary forces already sacrificed to the relection in that State. Of these, 193 have been hung, one shot and 146 have died in battle. The revolution there has only commenced, and yet Mr. Darie Balandrano, in the Optition Nacional, any other measures, terror and blood, are necessary in order to secure tranquility in Tamaulipas. As to Yucatan, it has been rumored on the streets, and denied, that the supreme government had decided to send femeral Zerega to relieve Colonel Ceballos at Morida. All lovers of order and instice here congraturate the government upon having made so capital a selection. The General, by his travels abroad and his early education in the United States, has acquired the knowledge of human nature and of things necessary to cope with the condition of Yucatan. The feeling against Ceballos has not lost a particle of its intensity singe the news first reached us of his horrid bloodkirrsty barbarity. He has recently been making himself disgustingly ridiculous by preaching about humanity and civilization in an order recently issued by him inviting the people of Merida to extend hospitalities to Cuban refugees flying thither. Congress meets almost immediately, and it is expected that the whole history of the Merida butchery will be called for by that body. The opposition press of the capital continues its attacks upon the Propagator for the Movice history of the Merida butchery will be called for by that body. The poposition press of the capital continues the surface, and its is Politico of San Miguel de Aliende. His trial

2,500

papers of the United States.

Porfrito Diaz has continued perfectly quiet, being an enemy of revolution and a friend of order. His brother, Felix Diaz, is Governor of the State of Oasaca, and sustained the general government by supplying men and arms to oppose Negrete.

The Governor of Chimahua has reconsty placed Colonel Terranss in the field with troops to beat northward hostile and encroaching Indians. We also learn from the North that a party of American dilibusters, who attacked the haclenda of Bajan, not far away from Tresmillo, were not successful, one of the number having been wounded and the whole party pursued through the country.

The Monitor of yesteriay says, under the heading "Grave Rumor," in our private cortespondence from Europe it is said that a note has been sent to the Mexican government by our friends in the Tulieries, through the Cabinot at Washington. As it is only a rumor it need occasion no alarm.

Colonel Gagorn has been damissed from the army. An earthquake was felt in Oaxaca at noon of the 22d of March. Mr. Ortufo, kidnapped some six weeks since, has not been neard from. His feebleness of health at the time of his capture has caused his friends to fear that he is not living.

The American engine driver has been released, the

weeks since, has not been neard from. His foebleness of health at the time of his capture has caused his friends to fear that he is not living.

The number of Cuban refugees is argely increased by recent arrivals by the American and English steamers.

The American engine driver has been released, the superintendent of the railroad, Mr. Buonanan, naving become his security. There will be an investigation as to his capability, as the number of soldiers killed and property destroyed is considerable.

Mr. Echeverria was shot by three rumans a few days since, at the Piedad, two miles from the city, while defending his sister against robbery and rape.

There is said to be a probability that some American capitalists will undertake the reopening of Zacualpan mines, in the State of Moxico, a little west of south of Mexico city. They are twenty-two in number and are in the district of Sullepec and substrict of Zacualpan, and about two and a half day's ride distant. They have not been vigorously worked since the independence of Mexico from Spanish dominion. These mines have been the property of Mr. Kuez, whose experience and knowledge of the country, not only as a mineralogist, but as a professor in the National School of Mines, make him eminently fis to select from the hundreds of mines, the history and value of which are familiar to him, such as yield the richest ore in abundance and such as may be worked at the least expense. The history of these mines compares favorably with that of any in the country and enriched their owners in old Spanish times, some of them having been abandoned in bonanza at the time of the revolution. It is said that Mr. Ruez has recently made some business arrangement with a party in the United States, which, it is necessary and to make the said of the production of these mines of former of the Mexico and Vera Cruz Raiiroad and Mr. Roca has recently made some business arrangement with a party in the United States, which, it is expected, will result in the speedy working of these mines.

Zacual

The amount of fish landed at Maiblehead, Mass., the past year was 25,000 quintals of codfish and 4,000 quintals of halibut, being a total of 31,004 quintals. The number of vossels employed was twenty-two giving an average of 1,563 quintals to each vossel. The schooler Gertrade brought in the larges amount—2,166 quintals. The naning fleet this year will consist of twenty-soven vessels.